BURNING OF COLON.

The Destruction of the Town of Aspinwall During the Fighting on the Isthmus of Panama.

A Graphic and Vivid Description of the Scene and Complicated Disasters Attending It.

THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

A Graphic Description of the Barning of Colon, or Aspinwall.

New York, April 17 .- Advices by mail | repairs. from Panama dated April 8 are received. The story of the burning of Colon, or Aspinwall, is given as follows:

A lawyer named Pres'on selzed the opportunity of the absence of the Prefect of Colon with all the troops, for the purpose of meeting General Alzpurn, who had attacked Panama, to seize the city of Colon. He levied forced loans and collected a mixed force, which caused much apprehension among the merchants and citizens. On March 29 the Pacific Mail steamer Colon arrived with arms and ammunition, and Preston demanded these munitions, and on refusal to deliver them by the Pacific Mail officials, he imprisoned them. He sent word to the commander of the Colon that the prisoners would be released if the munitions were delivered them, and they would be shot if any marines were lauded. Commander Kane then took charge of the Colon in the name of the United States.

and was defeated, the Pacific Mail officers escaping during the fight. About noon on some 120, advanced upon the town and a heavy fire ensued. The scene in the town keggars description. Ballets were flying in all directions, and the terrified populace, abandoning homes and fortunes, were recking safety in flight. The town was entirely constructed of word, and the bullets passed through bouses as if they had been cardboard. When defeat became certain to Prestou the fires commenced. Many declare that Preston personally fired the Government house, where the first fire originated, while others amert that the Haytien General, Partuzes, was the author of the outrage. He is the man who fired Jacamel, in Hayti, some mentls ago. There is thus fair ground for the belief. He is now, together with a companion, a close prisoner on board the Galena. A strong wind was blowing and a pandemonium of fire, robbery, shooting and misery ensued. All who could fied on board the shirs. Few saved anything. The ma-chine shops and round house of the Panama Railroad Company were saved, but an immense quantity of rolling stock was destroyed, together with local machines and transit cargo. For days, thousands of the populace occupied flat and box cars, which were hurriedly run out along the track, and which completely blocked all communication between the rumed city and Gatun for mere than forty-eight hours. The United States marines and sailors are reported to have acted admirably. Troops from the English gun boat Lilly were also landed, and assisted in keeping guard, but were withdrawn after the Canal Company had found a guard for the protection of their houses and property, which had remained intact This guard caught many of the plunderers, as did also the men of the Galena; all caught redbanded were immediately tried and on the following day shot. Fifty-eight persons, among whom it is believed were several innecent people, were thus summarily dis-

During the fight between the troops which went hence and Preston's people, some twenty or thirty persons were killed, while many more were wounded. All these were burned during the file, and the charred bodies of all yet encumber the streets. The flames flashed through the bouses, in hundreds of which powder, alcohol, liquors and general merchan-lise were stored in immense quantities, and the frequent explosions from which added to the horrors of the scene, the panic stricksn populace were almost without provisions or water for two days.

The Panama Railroad Company's Superintendent, Mr. Burt, and the Director of the Canal Company, M. Jules Dangler, have done everything in their power to alleviate the misery and distress, and the vessels in the bay, of all nationalities, were freely opened to the refugees. While troops recklessly sent from here by General Gonima to fight in the streets of Colon, thus leading to the destruction of that town, the streets of Panama were resounding with rifle shots. Since the destruction of Colon an armistice has been agreed upon for thirty days,

and the troops, under the orders of a Prefeet, are to preserve order. Some marines are still on shore in Colon, where many are already clearing away the

ruins prier to rebuilding The land on Mansillo Island is owned by the Panama railroad, the directors of which have determined that the new town shall be built on a better plan than the old one. On the 4th inst General Alzpurn issued

the following proclamation: I understand that rumors are being circulated with the object of disturbing the peace of mind of the inhabitants of this city. It is my duty, therefore, as I do hereby, to inform the honorable representatives of friendly powers, also foreigners and natives, that the Government has adopted the necessary steps demanded by the peculiar situation of the country, and that it will spare no efforts to prevent disorders, severely punishing the authors of the crimes that have been, or will be, ommitted. With this end in view, all residents, both foreigners and natives, ought to lead their decided and timely support to the government, in order to restore further order and security already destroyed by the criminal excesses that have been committed in the city of Colon, the authors of which will suffer the full weight of the law. There is no fear that these excesses will be repeat-

ed here if all give their support to the government and the author ties Considerable excitement has been caused by the announcement that United States troops are en route for the Isthmus. lice, who is now in charge at Aspinwall, is the man who is reported to have cut the able at Buena Ventura a fortaight ago. He did it to prevent news reaching here of his departure with troops for this place. Three months have elapsed since letters have been received from the Capital. Much desultory righting has taken place. It is said that the

Conservatives have captured Buena Ventura

and will advance on this place. Gaitan, in charge of the revolutionary forces, is closely besieging Carthagena. He has taken possession of some of the principal forts and has been shelling the town. It is stated that the shells have burned the greater part of the city. The greatest dis-tress prevails among the inhabitants, who are said to be starving. How long the Government troops will hold out it is impossible to predict. The American and English menof-war have been of the greatest assistance to the unfortunate garrison. In fact, the commander of one of the latter, Captain Cartis, of the Canada, was the recipleat of a

the Captain's prohibiting the disembarkment of sime on a spot of ground which the com batents have agreed with General Gaitan shall be considered a negiral zone and on which thousands of refugees and non-combatants have massed, confiding in this promire. An English steamer (the Allina) sought to land arms and ammunition at this point, when she was promptly ordered off by the British cruiser. This aroused the ire of General Vila, who wrote a forious dispatch, containing a declaration of war, which received no answer from Captain Carris, The United States man of war Shenand uh, Her Majesty's steamer Heroine and the French frighte Reine Blanche are in the bay, while at Aspinwall there are the United States steemer Galena and the British gunboat Lilly. The Wanchusett left here March 30 for a cruise on the Central American Coast prior to proceeding to Mare Island for

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

The People of Missouri Discouraged-The Governor to be Asked to Convene the Legislature to Make an Appropriation.

Sr. Louis, Mo., April 19.-Dispatches from Fulton, Mo., state that the people of Calloway County are becoming greatly discouraged at the failure, so far, to stamp out plure pneumonis among the cattle in that county. They feel that the disease is constantly spreading, not only in Calloway County, but in adjaining counties, and that no adequate measures are being taken to prevent it, much less eradicate it. It is said that over 1,000 cattle have either become diseased, or have been exposed to the plague, and that it will not be long before this number will be doubled. Money is being reised ber will be doubled. Money is being raised to buy and kill exposed cattle, but it comes it too slow to be properly effective, and Preston subsequently had an engagement | everybody is looking for some more vigorous outside the city with troops from Panama, | means to be adopted to stay the march of the disease. The County Executive Comward to the State Executive Committee at the 30th the men from Panama, numbering | Jefferson City a report setting forth the actual state of affairs in Calloway County. The live eleck men of St. Louis are becoming strongly interested in this matter. and have adopted resolutions taking the ground that the disease can only be eradicated or controlled by State action and through the power of the State authorities: that private subscriptions, and local committees, not authorized by law, would be a useless expenditure of money and time, they therefore strongly urge the Governor to call a special session of the Legislature to take vigorous and effective measures to luiions have been sent to Governor Marmaduke, in the hands of a committee of lead ing stock men here, who will make a personal appeal to the Governor for an extra session of the Legis'ature.

It is said that the cattle interest in the State has already suffered a depreciation in value of over \$500,000, and that Calloway County alone- has lost \$100 000. Colonel Hunter, the President of the National Cattle and Horse Growing Association, says the Legislature should be called at once, and \$200,000 appropriated to stamp the disease out. He says there is but one way to eradicate it, and that is by killing all affected or expered cattle, and burning everything that has been connected with them.

A CRANK AND HIS VICTIMS.

Thee Negroes Digging in Georgia for Buried Treasures.

Covington, Ga., April 18 .- A strange case of negro rescall y and colored credulity has just come to light in this county. About the 22d of last June a low, hurly-looking negto came to this county from Alabama. His appearance was fol-10 wed by creat excitement, He sai God revealed nto him that if he would dig at a certain place

the canebrake he would find a large chest filled with gold dollars. He was directed to measure them, and they would measure even twenty bush-els. He claims that John A. Murrer buried it there HE YESIS SEO.

He soon got two negro men to help him work le money out. He now has them employed at a salary of \$5 a day each, to be paid when he gets the gold. They commenced work the 22d of June, measured eighty feet in diameter. They spent six months of hard labor, until about the 15th of December the rains came and it was impossible to keep water out sufficiently to sink the hole deeper. They stopped work and it soon filled up with water, which is now thirty five feet deep.

The negro resorted to his Bible and horseshoe

and it was not many days before he said God had revealed to him another good to tune a quarter of a mile from the first one. This time it was on a high, rocky ridge, where there was no chance for it to fill with water. He and his same two negroes began work the 1st of January, 1885. The size of the l ole is at the top ninety feet in diameter, and is now about forty feet deep. It looks like a fort in the time of war. They are now working in solid gray rock about forty feet from the top of earth. They are without meney, and have poor credit, and it takes money to do the work. It is a mystery how they carry the work on.

After they made a b'ast, an ' while there, your correspondent asked the saint a permission to go to the bottom of the hole and see for himself. He said he did not allow any one down in the hole, but if the correspondent would throw out his tobacco and not speak while in the hole he might go down. The promise was made, and the correspondent ventured to the bottom, and came away satisfied that there was no money for the saint.

A PAIR OF SUSPENDERS.

A Negro Caught in a Petty Theft Resists

Arrest and is Killed. Ecwies, Ga., April 18.-Prince Blantin, who lives two miles from this place, came it town purchasing provisions. While in the store of G. A. McDaniel, Prince pocketed a pair of surpenders. The Marshal had any eye on him and informed Mr. Wright. Prince marchel down street at full speed, Wright and the Marshal following close behind. Finally Prince reached a skirt of woods and left his pursuers. The Marshal, with two Deputies, went to the house of Alex, Thurmand, where Prince was stopping, determined to capture him. The door of the house being closed, the officers succeeded in surrounding the house brfore an alarm was given. Prince, bearing footsteps outside, seemed to understand the situation, opened a door and sprang out, and, saying to Wright, "Look out, G-d d-n you," fired a heavy load of shot from an old army gun as he spoke. The toad passed near enough Wright's head to burn his face, Wright immediately returned the fire from a negro. The negro had sained about twenty steps, when Wright and the Marshal emptied their guns in his direction, and he immediately threw his gun down and his hands up. He is now dying.

An Aged Murderer Indicted.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., April 16 .- The Grand Jury to-day indicted Hugh McCaun, who is blind and over eighty years old, for the murder of his wife, aged seventy three, in Februsry last. The couple had frequent quarrels. The final quarrel was not witnessed, but it is supposed McCann knocked his wife down and stamped on her. She died two days after. The iddictment is for murder in the first degree.

Saved at the Last Moment.

Et. Louis, April 17 - Five hundred negroes attempted Wednesday night to lynch a down turn.

Frovisions have ruled slumpy. Receipts of hogs are too large to make product an attractive deal for the boys, and trade is small. Holders are the pegre, supposed to be Wiggins, who comletter from General Vila, who commands mitted a crime at Namoki, Illinos, last week. inside the town, which he protected in the Just as he was to be strung up he was disname of humane and divine authority, at I covered to be the wrong man.

INQUEST ON PRELLER,

The Victim of the Southern Hotel Trunk

Er. Louis, April 18 .- Coroner Nidelat this morning began the inquest on the body of C. Arthur Preiler, the victim of the Southern Hotel trunk tragedy. A. S. Hunt, cashler at the Southern Hotel, was the first witness. He identified the buctograph of Preller as the man who registered axwell. Did not recollect of Maxwell's mentioning the expected arrival of Prelier. When Maxwell paid his first week's bill, April 6, he did not speak of leaving. He had not been brought into contact with either man to any extent. A. T. Aloe, optician, was next called. Two weeks

store. He was called from his office to the front of the store and was asked by the smaller of the men if he desired to purchase some magic lanterns that he had brought from England. The man said the lanterns were at his hotel but were unpacked. He would show them in the afternoon. In the afternoon he called and said the trunk containing the lanterns had not yet arrived, when they came he would let the witness know. Witness had seen two photographs, the ones supposed to be Prelier and Maxwell. The man believed to be Maxwell did the talking. The next Monday the man who had talked about the lanterns called, purchased a field-glass, speciacies and a manicore outfit. When questioned about the arrivel of the trunk he passed the thing of lightly. He had a roll of bills at the time, and tendered in payment for his purchases a \$100 bill. James Johnson, a salesman for A. T. Alos, was James Johnson, a salesman for A. T. Alos, was shown the photograph. He was shown the picture supposed to be that of Maxwell, and also that ing. thought to be of Preller. The latter, he said, he was not positive of, as the man who called at the store had on a hat and different clothing the one in the picture. Maxwell gave his name) was the man had negotiated the sale of the stereopticon. etercopticon had been completed. He raid \$10 and was given the change. Then he asked for change for a \$100 bill, displaying a large roll. While in the store he purchased the field glasses. No re-mitt-nee from a bro-d was then mentioned. first saw him on April 6. He bought two trunks at my store. He were a full, short light beard and mustache. I asked his name so I could deliver the value he bought, but he carried it with him he asked what it was specially made for. I said it was waterproof. I charged a five dollar bill for it. He wore a new slouch hat. On Tuesday was called to the hotel to open w trunk. I noticed blood where the trunk lay. I could not until the rope as it had been scaled at intervals Some one shouted, "Cut the rope," I cut it and when I lifted the lid the dead man's leg fell ontward over the side of the trunk. I saw

When the man bought the trunk he said he wanted no tray with it. John Lyons, porter of the Southern testified that "three weeks ago the occupant of room 11; stamp out the disease at once. These reso asked me to take up tome bargage. One trunk is the same the body was found in. The trank weighed about 200 pounds. I went to take a rope and strap off of it, but he said not to mind." Thomas Marion, another porter, was shown the two pictures, and said: "I recognize one of these as Freiler, but can't identify the other so well. I saw the two men at the hotel." Tony Freitag, another porter, said: I identify this as the picture of the man called Prel er. can't identify the other. Last Tuesday I brought two trunss out of room 111, the room smelled very bad. There was a lot of thick blood caking

the body of a men in the trunk. When the police men saw the body he shouted, "Shut the trunk."

out of the trunk, and when taking it down I told the bar keeper I thought there was a dead man in . I think the man in the trunk is Preller William Frain, another porter, said: egnize this picture as that of Prelier and the other looks like Maxwell, I saw Maxwell several times on April 6. At 8 a. m. I took two empty trunks to room 144. No one was in the room; a lot of clothes and tools were hesped on the floor. Later, when at the room again, Maxwell was in the room, and told me to take down an iron trunk. He was very nervous. The clothes bad disappeared from the floor, and I supposed his agitation was caused by his hurry to

catch a 'bus. He came right down and got in

Fred Bieger, brother of the trunk maker, festified that the man supposed to be Maxwell bought two trunks and a valise and two strates at their store early in the morning of April 6, and had them sent to the Southern Hotel. them sent to the Southern Hotel.

Margie Cuddy, a chambermaid at the Southern, identified the picture of Maxwell. He came to the house two weeks 20, and had two tranks, I frequently saw Maxwell and Freiler together in Maxwell's room, and never saw any one else with them. I saw them last together in the room between I land 2 o'clock on Easter Sunday; when I took in the towels Freiler was leaning against the window and Maxwell sat near the table; both were smoking. Next morning all the barrage was nacked ing. Next morning all the bargage was packed in the room ready to go out; Maxwell went in just after I came out. The baggage was still there Menday and Tuesday and Wednesday, and supposed the room was eccapied all the time. One towel was used on Monday, but nothing else was discrepanced, one of the room was excepted as the time.

disarranged; can't remember whether the bed seemed to have been occupied by one or two per-sons. Maxwell left the room generally between 10 and 10::0. Saw Maxwell on the morning of Easter Monday. He rushed into the room as if i a great hurry; he seemed excited. I think the body at the morgue is Preller's.

A. S. Aloe recognized one of the photographs as

CHICAGO MARKETS FOR THE WEEK.

gained for the sale of a lot of scenery views.

one of the men who called at his store and bar-

Speculators Go Wild on European War News and Run Prices Shyward, Oaly to Fall to the Starting Point.

Special to the Scutinel. CHICAGO, April 18. - The wheat market on 'Change during the past week has been a duplicate of the two preceding ones, as far as excitement and irregularity are concerned. A howling mob has filled the pit each day and rushed prices up and down as outside news was of a bullish or bearish character. At the start indications were thought to all point toward war, and every memher of the crowd at oace developed a fall-grown pair of borns. Then, altogether, they tossed the market skyward and quotations soured way up, as it seemed impossible to satisfy the wants of local speculators, let alone fill the demand of outsiders. The visible supply was about 750,000 bushel less than at the time of the last statement, but very few traders stopped to even glance at the figures, or, if they did, they lorgot them instantly and truspelled back into the pit to have on struggled back into the pit to buy on wer news. The buils enthusiastically talked \$1 before the week was out, and some even mentioned \$1.23. Suddenly, however, English consols became stronger and cables less sanguinary in tone. Crop reports were unfavorable as ever, but the weather, though miserable, warmer, and telegrams reported rains on the Pa-cific slope as well as in the West and Southwest. Instantly the feeling appeared to undergo a complete change. Buyers called a halt and quickly commenced realizing, while sellers came to the front with a rush. Everybody sold, and everybody sold so persistently and heavily that it was impossible to name the leaders, though Norm Ream wis particularly noticed as dumping long grain in buge blocks, while Bodman went short. Away went values on the down grade, apparently find-ing the road much easier to travel for having been one over so recently. There was a drop, as if the market was going all to pieces, when it was suddenly brought up with a sharp turn by the rumor

that Russia was negotiating a war loan. This story-was of course without foundation, but it served to bulge the market just the same. Perhaps the most noticeable feature of the market this week has been the uniformity with which the lighter class of speculators have succeeded in getting in on the winning side. Losses have largely failen on the professional dealers. These now are generally bearish and seem determined to shake out countrymen who are inclined to take hold on this depression. Without war drums they may be able to do it, but conservative men lieve the grain is resting very nearly on its mor-especially as the market is believed to be heav-

"It's a splendid time for the agile scalper to get rich, but this churning up and down on false reports and vague rumors is killing healthy trade," remarked J. W. Bliss.

Corn has developed no new features. Heavy shipments and small receipts are the order of the day. Lester is buying heavily and so is Ream, and the talk of a squeeze, which at first was regarded as sensational, is gaining believers. Prices follow those of wheat, but react much quieser after a down turn.

GENERAL NEWS.

General Grant Grows Brighter and Stronger, and Was Well Enough To Take a Drive Yesterday.

the hotel. Fe told of the arrival of Preffer and | Prompt Measures To Be Taken to Stamp Out the Pleuro-Pneu-

monia.

GENERAL GRANT

ago last Thursday two gentlemen came to his | Takes a Drive To-Day-He is Bright and in Good Spirits.

NEW YORK. April 20 - No incident interthat he had brought from England. The man said | rupted the quiet of the Grant household last night. The light was turned very low in the sick room. The nurse and the General's son Fred were with him, but their patient rested and slept through the night until 6:15 this morning. The family slept all night, as Miss Emma Thursby by residents of this did Dr. Douglass, whe remained in the house, city, among them the President, members of The Doctor left about 9 s. m. He will return at 2 c'clock, when it is believed that the General will go to drive. Mark Twain and Albaugh's Opera House on May Theat Dr. Newman were the only callers this morn-

At 1:50 o'clock this a ternoon, General Grant's family carriage was driven to the door. Dr. Doug'ass arrived about the same time. General Grant heard the rumble of wheels, and as the driver reined up the team, the sick man pulled aside the currents a moment to agente himself that the time had come for the long looked for drive. At exactly 2 o'clock, Harrison, with a fur robe upon his arm, emerged from the house and prepared the carriage. A moment latter the General appeared. He wore a high hat, Charles Beiger, of 16 Broadway, being shown a about his neck was a silk scarf and closely picture of Maxwell, testified: I recognize the buttoned about his figure was a heavy bandace, but would know him better by his speech. I ver overcost. The General carried a light cane, and unaided walked down the steps with a firm step. As he crossed the flagging he bowed and smiled as a hundred hats were lifted in salute by those who had assembled on the walk across the street. As the General was sepping into the carriage he glanced up to the colored coachman and bade him good morning. Harrison, as he mounted to his place with the ariver, remarked: "That don't look much like a

dead General, does it? When Colonel Fred Grant left the house at mid day to go down town he was feeling hopeful. He said his father passed a better night last night than since the alarming symptoms had developed. He was early dressed, and when the General was no worse it was safe to assume he was better. But more than that, there was no doubt that he was brighter and stronger even than he was Sunday. 'A week ag ,' said the Colonel, 'I did not believe father would live a week, or a day, for that matter, but now I believe

the General was yesterday asked if he would not go out to drive in the afternoon. He was silent a little while, and then answered: "No; this is Sunday. Prayers for my recovery have been offered to day in many places, perhaps, through the country, and I think it better I should not go out until Monday." The General was driven to Mt. St. Vincent and back to the house, having been gone

thirty-five minutes. He left the carriage the

he is going through the summer all right."

When Dr. Newman left the house he said

first of the party, and walked firmly and unaided up the steps and into the house. Hamilton Fish and wife called during the afternoon and remained in the house for some time. About 8 o'clock this evenion a delegation from the Union Veteran Army, headed by General Lewis T. Barneyck, called and presented a series of resolutions, wherein the members of the Grant family were requested to "whip out the doctors if it took all summer." The delegation was received by Colonel Fred Grant, who assured the gentien en of his fathers's good will for their organization. Dr. Douglas arrived about 9.30 p. m, and will probably stay during the

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

Prompt Measures Will Be Taken to Stamp It Out.

Sr. Louis, April 20 .- A. M. Taylor, Agent of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, arrived in St. Louis to day from Washington, and has secured the co operation of the Missouri Pacific, the Wabash and the Chicago and Alton Railroads in placing an embargo on all cattle from Calloway County, in this State. These railroads have fesued instructions to their local agents to refuse all shipments of cattle from Calloway and contiguous counties unless accompanied by a certificate of health from a Government inspector.

Colonel Hunter, President of the National Cattle and Horse Growers' Association of the United Sates, tent the following telegram this morning:

St. Louis Mo , April 20. Hon. Norman J. Coleman, Commissioner of Agri-

culture, Washington: Contagious pleuro-pneumonia is spreading in powerless to check its progress I ask you to please the Attorney General immediately, and get a decision at once as to your power under the law to use funds appropriated for the Bureau of Animal Industry to stamp out this contagion, which threatens our entire cattle industry. Prompt action is necessary.

In answer to this Colonel Hunter received

the following reply: Washington, April 20. Colonel R. D. Hunter. President: I have asked the opinion of the Comptroller of he Treasury, and of the Attorney General also, as to my power to destroy cattle that have been exposed to pleuro pneumonia, and am promised a written opinion to day or to morrow. As soon as obtained I will inform the pu

Commissioner of Agriculture. NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

NORMAN J. COLEMAN.

Tripl of Dickson-Court of Inquiry Appointed-United States Minister Foster, Etc.

the United States steamer Galena, has made a report to Secretary Whitney, under date of April 8, Washington, April 20,-The trial of William Dickson, foreman of the jury which was known as the first Star Route trial, indicted for corruptly endeavoring to influence jurore, was begun in the Criminal Court to-day. Secretary Whitney to-day appointed the following Court of Inquily to investigate the office of Paymaster General Smith: Captain George Brown, President; Medical Director Thomas L. Looker, Captain E. O. Matthews and Paymaster Robert W. Allen, Judge Advocate. The court will meet at 12 m., Thursday next, and will investigate the facis and circums access connected with certain contracts between A. P. Brown of this city, and Paymaster General Smith, for the delivery of beef, pork and other supplies to the navy.

Hon. John W. Foster, United States Minister to Spain, will sail next Wednesday for Madrid, where he will conduct further ne-

gotiations in regard to our commercial relations with Spain and the Spanish colonies. The Pres'dent of Salvador has designated Senor Peralta to represent that Republic in Washington. Seucr Peralta is already ac-

credited as Minister from Costa Rica. A delegation from Georgia, consisting of General J. B. Gordon, Senator Colquitt and others, called at the White House this afternoon, and formally invited the President to visit Atlanta during the restions of the Commercial Convention in the latter part of May. Senator Colquitt and General Gordon addressed the President, and impressed upon him the great good to the South which would result from a visit by him. The President received the delegation very cordially, and told them frankly that he wanted to accept their invitation, but was unable to say just at present whether or not he could leave Washington at that time. He was informed that all the members of his Cabinet had been invited to attend, and it was expected that at least three would attend. The President then said he would lay the matter before the Cabinet to morrow and give the committee a definite answer on Wednesday. He then invited them to attend bia reception to morrow evening.

A testimonial concert has been tendered the Cabinet, the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, and other prominent persons. It will take place at

Ex Rev. George C. Miln appeared at Ford's Opers House to-night, in the character of "Hamlet," in the presence of a large and fathionable andience. He met with a most flattering reception. His rendition of the marked features of the part was warmly applanded, and at the close of each act he was

called before the curtain. A dealiston was nico rendered by the Supreme Court to day in the polygamy case of Rodger Clawson against the United States, brought here by writ or error from the Supreme Court of Utah. Clawson, the plaintiff in error, was indicted for polygamy at the April term, 1884, of the District Court of Utah, and after trial was found guilty. and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$800 and four years' imprisonment. He appealed to the Territorial Suprems Court, and that tribunal having affirmed the judgment of the District Court, brought his case here for a review upon the ground that the Grand and Petit Juries by which he was indicted and tried were illegally constituted. The alleged illegality in the impanelling of the Grand Jury consisted in the exclusion upon the challenge of persons who believed a man had a right to have more than one undivorced wife living at the same time, and in the case of the petit jury in the drawing of jurors from "open venite" after the whole annual jury list of 200 had been exhausted through the exclusion of polygamiats. This court in a carefully prepared opinion by Justice Blatchfeld decides against the plaintif. in error upon both the points raised.
Mr. West, the British Minister in this city. has received a telegram from the St. Louis authorities asking whether the British Goyernment will defray the expenses of the ar-

and said to night when asked about the matter that there is no precedent for such action as is requested. The Secretary of the Treasury Issues a Circular to the Customs Offi-

rest and bringing to this country of Maxwell

the murderer of Prelier. He has turned

the telegram over to the State Department,

cers-Appointments. WASHINGTON, April 18 .- The Secretary of the Trestury issued the following circular to the customs officers in regard to the reimportation of distilled spirits:

'In an opinion of the Attarney General, quoted in decision 5 825, of July 21, 1885, the question was discussed of the status for duty purposes of distilled spirits manufactured in the United States and shipped to foreign countries without payment of the internal revenue tax and subscouently returned to the United States, the circumstances under which the shipment abroad was made, indicating that it was the intention of the parties interested when making the shipment to return the spirits to the United States. The opinion of the Attorney General was that a shipment and return under such circumstances did not constitute an exportation and importation. Lately considerable quantities of spirits have been shipped from the We-t to St. Johns, N. B., via Boston and afteward returned to Boston within a short period of time, and upon such return duty was assessed under Section 2,500 of the Revised Statutes, and on the quantity returned by the customs gauger, without correction of volume for temperature, as required by the internal revenue regulations. The department decides that, on the facts stated, the shipment and return did not constitute an exportation or reimportation, under the opinion of the Attorney General, and that therefore the merchandise was not entitled to entry under Section 240 of the Revised Statutes. When a Collector of Customs shall receive such do nestic merchandise from a foreign port, and in the original distillers' packages, and the facts brings the case within the rule stated, he will deliver the merchandise to the collector of internal revenue. nce for the district, who will dispose of the same under instructions to be issued by the Commis-

sioner of Internal Revenue.

The President made the following oppoints: To be Ministers Resident and Consuls General—W. Blas ham, of Florida, to Bolivis; Bayliss W Banns, of Indiana, to Persia; Walker Fearn, of Lourisna, to Roumania, Servia and Greece. To be Consuls of the United States, James Murphy, of New York, at St. John, N. B.; Boyd Winchester, of Kentucky, at Nice, France; Charles P. Kimball, of Illinous, at Stutecart, Germany.

The Secretary of State has received a dispatch from the United States Consul at Madrid, eaying

that he is informed by the Director General of Health that there is no cholera in Spalu, and that the cases recently reported in the Province of Valencia are not cholera. James M. Buchanan, postmaster at Victor, lowe, has been arrested for converting money order

funds to his own use. Commodore Walker, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, to day received the following teleg am from Commander McCall, at Panama: "The force from the Atlantic station was relieved yesterlay. I have just passed over the lines of the railroad. The political condition of the Isthmus is conctical. If transit is to be kept open a short stay must not be contemplated. The entire naval force now at Aspinwal and Panama should remain for the present. The situation at Panana is unsettled. The example set at Panama will be a precedent for the disaffected for some time to

The inspector, in als dispatch, states that the evidence is conclusive of the guilt of the parties ar-The Treesury Department is informed that an agent of the secret Service Division arrested John

Reno at Feymour, Ind., jesterday, for dealing in counterfelt \$10 United States notes. Commander Kane's Report of the Burning

of Aspinwall to Secretary Whitney.

WASHINGTON, April 18.-Commander Kane, of

relative to the burning of Aspinwall by the insurgents on the afternoon of March 30, and the part taken by his command for the protection of American citizens and their property: "About 12:36 p. m. on March 30, it was reported to me that the American steamer Colon had the small American flag at the fore union down, and that they were signaling that the steamer was being teleed by the insurgent troops. I immediately tent a boat to the Colon, in charge of Lieutenant Judd, to see what the trouble was. He returned in about half an hour, bringing United States Consul Wright, and informed me

Dow at the steamship office, where were also Preston and some of his aids, Lieutenaut Jund communicated my instructions and Preston at once called in some of his guards and arrested Lieutenant Judd, the United States Consul, and Captala Dow, and ordered them taken to prison. At the United States Consulate, the Consul's clerk, Mr. Casanovo, an American citizen, was forcibly removed; Navat Cadet R chardson was permitted to return to the formed me of the threat of Preston that if the Gal un attempted to land a force, it would be fired upon, and if she fired a gun, the whole party would be shot. The insurgent guards were now assembled on the wharves in force, and had thrown up a barricade on the northern pier of the harbor to resist our landing. I sent a demand to Preston for the immediate relesse of the whole party, but Lieutenant Judd returned on board and the demand was not delivered. Lieutenant Juid and party were not as hostages nearly two hours, and only released when the United States Consul had given his consent for the delivery of the arms. This promise was exacted under penalty of death for the whole party. During the absence of Ligutenant Judd the Galena had been dropped down within 193 yaids of the Colon's wherf, and every preparation was made for seizing that ves el."
Commander Kane relates how he got Consul

Wr git and his clerk on beard the Galena, and ados: 'I now determined to wait no longer, so I ordered all of the armed boats manned, and, under the command of Lieutenant Judd, the Colon was taken possession of the insurgents retiring up the wharf and taking with them the two steam ship agents as prisoners. The Colon was hauled out into the stream, and the Galena dropped alengside of the wharf. After scenting the ship and coiting necessary guards on the wharf, I made a demand on Presion for the release of the two agents of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and received a verbal reply that he would answer me in the morning. At 7 the next morning. March 31, I landed the battalion, consisting of twelve officers and 114 sailors and marines, and with three guns, under the command of Lieuters and Ind. tenant Judd, and made all preparations to release the two agents by force if my demand was not complied with. When these preparations were being made Captain Dow and Mr. Connor ap-peared and informed me that they had escaped

tom Preston's forces. He proceeds: "Having now under my protec-tion all the Americans who had been arrested, and hearing the firing of the Government troops from Panama, who were driving the insurgent forces before them into their barricade in the town, I ordered Lieutenant Judd with his force to leave sufficient men to protect the properly of the Pacific Mail Company, and shen to take pos-tession of the United States Consulate and the offices and storehouses of the Panama Kaliroad Company, and to use his force for the projection Here follows the stors of the fight between Presion's forces and the Government troops and

great assistance in saving the shipping at the wharves none of which was destroyed. The fire did not extend to the l'anoma Canal Company's property at Christoph Colon. All that has been saved of the town of Aspinwall is due to the proand hard work of the officers and men in fighting

Heconcludes: "The difficulties of the after-neon of March 30 could have been avoided had I been informed in time regarding the arms on the

THE ANGLO-RUSSO SITUATION.

A General Review of the War Reports and National Actions-The Peace and War Rumors Mainly for Speculative Purposes.

LONDON, April 18 .- The prospect of peace may be delusive. Many experienced diplomats entertain a firm conviction that the apparent trues is taken by England merely to get proper weapons for effective action. Mr. Gladstone has made some retreats during his ministry, but he has always on these occasions betrayed himself by indecision an evasiveness in his parliamentary statements. It is quite different with him now. To all interrogatories in the House of Commons during the past week the Premier has presented the

very perfection of firmness in reply. When the questioner desired to know some hing which the Government were not ready to confide to the public, Mr. Gladstone has straightforwardly refused to give information, and has plainly based his refusal upon public policy. In nearly every other case the Liberal leader has been frank to his constituents, fair to his opponents, and unimpassioned and truthful to the Russians. It is admitted by even the Fremier's enemies that his conduct has been like that of a man strong in foreknowledge about the result of his cause, like that of a man managing well a good cause with many ugly features necessarily attending the preliminary stages of its progress. Mr. Gladstone appears to have his entire case in hand, seems to be unemoar-ressed by prospects and undoubtedly has the full sym, athy and co-operation of his entire Cabinet. It would appear from all this that the Premier has another coup d' theatre prepared for next week's value of credit day. Hence, although all the surface indications warrant the s'atement that the prospect is one of peace, the only des-cription of the actual situation which can be given as literally accurate is contained in the statement: "The situation is practically un-changed." Of course such a statement is oracular, but so is the situation, for no one outside the Cabinet knows just what it is. It may be set down as absolutely true that the rise and fall of war talk during ten days past has been largely due to the speculative money interested in making sales or purchases. Never in the history of modern times has such a vast amount o money been interested in the change of public opinion of a single Nation. The enormous sums invested out and out by Berlin, Vienna, Paris and London capitalists in Russian securities and British consols have compelled a vast and powerful interest to maintain and spread good news. The owners of the millions of lake money in London and in the continental Bourses, seeking investment, constitute, on the other hand, an equally powerful class, whose interest it is to break values by securing and circulating bad news. This struggle to retain against this battle to seil has been highly responsible for most of the war news given to the public during the past fortnight. Very little news has originated in any form from either the Russian or English Government. The Russian Generals are good and ambitious of fame, but no one supposes they are market speculators. England never had a ministry purer than the present Cabinet. It is not only above suspicion, but out of suspicion's reach. In Paris and Berlin speculators hold large amounts of Egyptian stoc. These holders feet that a crash would appear in all these stocks if England should would ensue in all these stocks if England should be compelled to evacuate Egypt in order to strengthen her force against Russia. Russia has been making the strongest possible efforts to maintain financial credit in Europe. She has recently appounced that the new tax on cou-Posteffice Inspector Stewart to-day arrested Ed Foreign Folders of Russian bonds have therefore ward Whalen, Frank Mitchell, William Connors, John Harrison and Albert Halstead on a charge of robbing the post; flice at Gibson, Iil, on March 10. Instance of Imperial Council, which has this entire regret for General Komaroff's action, and he matter under present consideration, has made

haste to relieve foreign holders of alarm by making them sequalnted with their exemption from this coupon tax, and will soon make known other important results of the discussion which the council is holding. It is not known what the re-sult of the efforts of the Russian Government to negotiate a loan with the Rothehilds is. It is believed, however, the Rothehilds have declined the Eussian terms. General Vonnouski, Russian Minister of War, it is stated, is suffering from ill-health, and desires to retire. General N. Obroutchell is named as his successor. General Vounouski belongs to the peace party in St. Petersburg. It is not generally believed that he is really in deference to the war party, which seems to be getting control of the Russian policy.

General-Obroutched is thoroughly in sympathy with with the war party, and his assumption of the control of the War Office would undoubtedly be indicating at the adopting of a weeling policy. be indicative of the adoption of a warlike policy by the Czar.

The Spectator says that, after clutching Herat,
Russia will be almost certain to turn her attention

to Persia and attempt to secure control of the Shab's dominions by a combined attack from Armenia. The possession of such a fertile country as Persia, situated so favorably, the Spec.ator thinks, would be most valuable to Russia in any

Malays will be immediately instructed in topedo stop for the present to all volunteer retirements among army officers.

Members of the Indian volunteer force have not yet been required to culist. They have been simply requested to muster their names with the Government. The war officers are engaged in the work of providing for each member of this force a Martini rifie, fifty rounds of ammunition, necessary personal accounterments, and an extra allow-ance of five rupees toward the purchase of a uni-form. The gun works of Sir William Armstrong have been given a large number of new war orders. Among these is an order for seventy small d pieces, and another for 400 Thordenfelt guns. Russia is strongly fortifying Sweamourg. The bill to enable the British-Australian colonies to ecerate, which was introduced last Thursday in he House of Lords by the Earl of Derby, Minister the Colonies, contains clauses declaratory of he doctrine of State rights in its most literat orm. One of these clauses ensets that any one olony shall have the power to withdraw from the ederation at its own discretion at any time with out consulting the other members of the federa-tion. The other clause empowers the Legislature of any colony in the federation to override past decisions of the Federate Council. It is believed that every one of the Australian colonies, except,

perhaps, that of New South Wales, will oppose the adoption of either of these clauses.

It is reported that a new form of settlement of the Mexican debt is proposed upon the basis of the redemption of the cid debt in full, with the exception of the overdue coupons. This new pro-posal bears out the employment of and the pay-ment of commission to any agent, whether of the bondholders' committee or any other organized interest.

MORE WARLIKE.

The Situation Still Points to War- Wires Burdened With Dispatches.

VARNA, April 20 .- Notwithstending the peaceful tendencies reported from St. Petersburg and London, the aspect of the situation. viewed from Constantinople, still points to war. Russia atsuredly means to touch the utmost limit of British ferbearance before she will consent to conclude any arrangements for avoiding war. A very shrewd Russian merchant, who has extensive deal-

ings in Southern Russia, remarked this morning: "Dou you think we have moved 150,-000 men to the shores of the Caspian to obtain merely a strip of desert? Don't put the burning of Colon, substantially as has already | faith in newspaper reports. We mean war been given. The Commander adds: "The crew of H. B. M. gunboat Lily rendered unless England timidly grants all we have wanted. As for Komaroff, the Government will never recall him." The merchant further said that "the authorities at Odessa had received instructions to stop the exportation of cattle that were intended to proceed beyoud Constantinople." Ship masters arrivicg from Russian ports all speak of the immensity of military preparations and of the

ili feeling against England. The Ports still hesitates to show its hand es to neutrality. The official press, evidently under instructions, speaks plainly nevertheless. The notice of certain European powers respecting the passage of the Dardenelles ra-

Hains Duarswered. A Tiffis d'spaich to the Moscow Gazette asys that Russia can not re'y upon Persia in the event of war. Some Russian tourists have lately been expelled from Kharassan while Englishmen have been freely admitted.

The Vienna Fremdenblatt learns that the English Government has warned English traders on Black Sea ports to prepare to leave. Freights on the Black Sea baye risen 50 per cent.

The Situation Very Serious.

LONDON, April 20, 2 p. m .- The situation of the Russo-Afghan question has again become very serious, owing to Rossia increasing her demands to such an extent that it will be impossible for England to accept such terms. M. De Giere, the Russian Premier, who is evidently determined to profit by his recent success in negotiating with the English Foreign Office, has apparently decided not to yield a single iota to Earl Granville. It is now feared that Russia has overstepped the bounds of British forbearance, as it is asserted on high authority that England will never succumb to these latter demands of the Russian Premier. A large number of important dispatches passed between the English and Russian Foreign Offices on Saturday and on Sunday. All the members of the Cabinet remained in London on Sunday, awaiting a reply from Russia to the latest from Earl Granville. Dispatches from Cronstadt state that the Russian fleet there has been ordered to prepare for war instantly and that thirty-two menof war have hoisted their flags and put to

There has been a continuous exchange of dispatches between Earl Granville and De Siers since Saturday. It is apparent that the breach is widening. 3 p. m .- There is now considerable excite-

ment on the exchanges; consols have fallen in the last half hour, and are now ! cents.

De Giers Deflant

Lospon, April 20 .- The reply of M. De Giers, the Russian Foreign Minister, to Earl Graville's demand for an explanation of General Komaroff's attack upon the Afghans on the Kushk River, which was received at the Foreign Office last Saturday, was considered in Cabinet Council to-day. The reply gays General Komaroff's dispatches, copies of which have been forwarded to the British Government, sufficiently explain the Panjdeh incident, and that it is, therefore, need-less to supplement them. M. De Giers in his turn complains strongly of what he calls the excessive numbers of General Sir Peter Lumdsen's escort. He says this display of a British armed force on Afghan territory, together with the military demonstration at Rawalpindi and Earl Dufferin's defiant language, encouraged the Afghans to provoke a Rustian attack by leading them to believe that they could rely upon British support. even suggests that General Komsroff would have neglected his duty if he had falled to attack the Afghans.

The Ameer Reluctant to Allow British

Troops to Enter Afghantstan. LONDON, April 20 .- The Ameer, owing to the opposition of his subjects, is reluctant to allow British troops to enter Afghanistan, which, it is feared, would cause a rebellion. the Ameer being unpopular. The Ameer is willing to cede Penjdeh to Russia in return for evacuation of Zulficar passes, which command the road to Herat. A difficulty arises from the refusal of the Russian war party to consent to withdrawal from Zulficar. IIt is believed that M. De Giers' party are inclined to support this policy, believing that the Erglish Cabinet is inclined to give

In the House of Commons London, April 20 .- Mr. Gladstone, in the House of Commons this afternoon, made the following statement: "The government ou Friday received a dispatch from Sir Peter Lumaden, but this telegram was not an answer to our inquiries and instructions dispatched to him on the 10th inst. It will be necessary to await that answer before we can make any statement. The telegram received from Sir Peter Lumsden on Friday tends to confirm his pravious statements which certainly spparently conflicted with